Stormwater Best Management Practices for

SACRAMENTO COUNTY AIRCRAFT RESCUE FIRE FIGHTING

The purpose of this plan is to identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) to be implemented by the Sacramento County Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF). These BMPs are required by Provisions 10i and 10j of the Sacramento County Municipal Stormwater Permit (Stormwater Permit) issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region. The Stormwater Permit requires the County to develop a response plan that minimizes the impacts of non-emergency fire fighting flows to the environment, as well as BMP implementation to the extent that measures do not compromise public health and safety during an emergency response.

The Sacramento County Department of Water Resources Stormwater Quality Section in cooperation with ARFF has developed this document to provide BMP guidance to ARFF personnel related to management of stormwater discharges commonly associated with emergency and non-emergency activities.

These BMPs are intended to minimize the discharges of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) associated with fire prevention, firefighting, fire training, emergency scene spills or discharges during fire facility maintenance activities. Guidance is provided in the form of recommended BMPs.

SERVICES PROVIDED OR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED BY ARFF			
Facility Name	Facility Address	Services Provided	
Sacramento International Airport Station 98	7201 Earheart Dr.	All Risk	
Mather Station 99	10321 Truemper Way	ARFF Only	

ACTIVITY	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
General	 Educate staff that only clean rainwater is allowed to be discharged to the storm drain system. Go to www.sactostormwater.org for educational materials. Be familiar with the locations of storm drain inlets and spill kits at your facility. Understand allowable non-stormwater discharges (listed at end of document).
Fire Fighting & Emergency Response	 Discharges occurring during emergency fire fighting activities (i.e. flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and are not prohibited from entering the storm drain system. Once a response transitions from an emergency situation to a cleanup operation, and once the immediate threat to public health and safety have been mitigated, any wastewater generated must be directed to land or otherwise contained for proper disposal. Any firefighting foam or chemicals used shall be vacuumed or otherwise cleaned up. The use of water during cleanup operations shall be minimized.
Training Activities	 Be aware of storm drain inlets during fire and chemical training activities. Protect the drain inlets by preventing sediment and other pollutants from entering drain inlets. Live and simulated fire training should be conducted in facilities where runoff controls protecting the storm drain system have been engineered and built into the facility. Divert training water to soil or landscaped areas whenever possible. Be sure not to overflow the landscaped area and cause sediment polluted water discharges. Prevent the discharge of foam or other additives to the storm drains, creeks, roadside ditches or any other portions of the storm drain conveyance system.
Fire Extinguishers	During fire extinguisher training collect any residual over-spray deposits and

	dispose of properly.
ARFF Vehicle & Extinguisher Agent Testing	 Avoid discharging Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) to the storm drain system and dispose of the water to the sanitary sewer system (with the permission of you local sanitary sewer district), soil or landscaped area. Performing dry agent test in area where material can be collected and disposed of properly. Be aware of near by drain inlets and prevent entry of any extinguisher test flows.
Vehicle & Equipment Repair	 Perform maintenance or repair work inside only. If repairs are conducted outdoors due to emergency situations, have drip pans and absorbent readily available.
	Fix leaks immediately and store vehicle or equipment indoors until repair can be performed.
	If leaking equipment or vehicles can not be stored indoors, utilize drip pans to contain the leak and prevent storm water contact with tarps during the rainy season.
Fueling	 Require that the person doing the fueling remain present during the entire fueling operation. When fueling equipment in the field, use a funnel or containers with pour spouts to prevent spills. Be aware of near by drain inlets and spill flow direction.
Vehicle Washing	Wash vehicles only in a specifically designated wash area that drains to the sanitary sewer.
Good Housekeeping Practices	 Do not hose down or pressure wash outdoor areas, waste storage areas or structures. Dry cleanup methods such as sweeping should be used. Cases where the use of water is necessary, wastewater should be collected and disposed of into the sanitary sewer or discharged to a landscaped area if in small quantities and not heavily polluted. Do not store or dispose of any liquids or other materials outside. Any materials stored outdoors must be prevented from contacting and polluting stormwater. This may include covering materials with a tarp or within secondary containment under a roof structure. Keep dumpster lids closed in order to prevent storm water contact and replace dumpster if lids are broken or missing.

ALLOWABLE NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2)(iv)(B)(1), the following categories of non-stormwater discharges need only be prohibited from entering an municipal separate storm sewer system if such categories of discharges are identified by the Permittee as a source of pollutants to waters of the United States:

- a. Diverted Stream Flows
- c. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
- e. Foundation drains
- g. Water from crawl space pumps
- i. Air conditioning condensation
- k. Water line flushing
- m. Planned / unplanned discharges from potable water sources
- o. Individual residential car washing
- q. Discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities

- b. Rising ground waters
- d. Uncontaminated pumped ground water
- f. Springs
- h. Footing drains
- j. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- I. Lawn and landscape irrigation
- n. Irrigation water
- p. De-chlorinated swimming pool water

However, the allowance of the above categories of discharges is conditional upon the fact that said discharges do not contain, nor contribute to, pollutant discharges. For example, water line flushing is listed above. If the water line is flushed onto an unpaved surface and erodes sediment into the storm drain system, this would be prohibited. Likewise, if water is directed onto a paved surface that contains surficial pollutants, this, too, would be prohibited. The surface would have to be thoroughly cleaned prior to discharging.

County of Sacramento

Municipal Services Agency Department of Water Resources



DETENTION BASIN MAINTENANCE

Drainage Maintenance Engineering

Revised: April 2009

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Table 1 – Summary of Detention Basins

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